NEVVES
of Sr. Walter Rauleigh.

WITH

The true Description of GVIANA:

As also a Relation of the excellent Gouernment, and much hope of the prosperity of the Voyage.

Sent from a Gentleman of his Fleet, to a most especiall Friend of his in London.

From the River of Caliana, *on the Coast of* Guiana, *Novemb.* 17. 1617.

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NEWES OF
Sr. Walter Rauleigh.

IN theſe queaſie and moſt dangerous times, wherein Truth is manacled by Opinion and Imagination, euery man making his owne thoughts a Comment vpon other mens labours, and by ſcrues or wreſts winding euery deſigne to that which beſt ſuites with their fancies: I could not chuſe but borrow ſo much time from the neceſſitie of mine occaſions, as to acquaint you with ſome particular paſſages in our voyage: Which though in the value it may be much ſhort both of what your ſelfe and others expect, becauſe at this time our deſigne is but an Embrion, conceiued, and farre from that happy perfection to which I doubt not (the diuine will aſſiſting vs) but wee ſhall, to the comfort of our noble and good friends, and the honour of our Nation, with all proſperitie of for-

tune bring to paſſe: Yet in as much as I know the malice of many enuious and euill diſpoſed people, who build the ground-worke of their owne honors vpon other mens diſgraces, and with the venome of their aſperſions ſeeke (as much as in their malice lies) to poyſon the worthy labours of the moſt noble attempters. To which our Voyage (being moſt hopefull to our friends, and moſt dreadfull to our contraries) is infinitely ſubiect, and that ſuch rancour doth await and follow vs, as the great *Leuiathan* of the Sea purſueth the *Bonittos*, I doubt not but my preſent Relation ſhall giue you (whoſe vertue I ſeeke onely to ſatisfie) that aſſurance of good hope in our attemptings, as ſhall arme you againſt whatſoeuer ſlander or imputation ſhall be able (in miſty thicke fogs of diſdaine) to throw before you.

Againſt Backbiters.

And albeit to the iudgement of euery vertuous good man, there needeth no other Apologie for the hope of our ſucceſſe, then the wiſdome, experience, and vndefatigable labors, in the like deſignes, of our Generall, who now ſetting all Chriſtendome; nay, almoſt the whole world at gaze vpon him, if hee ſhould not to ſuch beholders giue a renowned ſatisfaction, it were againſt all rules of worth and policie to imagine. Yet aboue all, this mee thinkes ſhould ſatisfie euery reaſonable ſoule, and make Enuy feede onely vpon his owne Serpent, when not alone the entyre wiſdome of our Land, but the ſuffrage and allowance of our Soueraigne (who is the very ſoule of that wiſdome) doth

doth both giue way to our action, whoſe goodnes what man would be ſo ingratefull to abuſe, or what folly could be ſo ſtrong in any ſencible ſoule, as to ſeeke to goe inuiſible before God.

But Sir, theſe arguments are needleſſe againſt a ſlander of ſuch weakneſſe, nor will I trouble your eares with a confutation of them, who ſtand already confounded in all good mens opinions: ſuffice it, that hitherto our ſucceſſe is anſwerable to our hopes, and our hope as ſtrong as any that hath paſſed from our Kingdome ſince the firſt diſcouery, and no doubt but the end will bring forth as worthy, if not a much better iſſue: In as much as wee haue had both the cleare lights of all other mens experience, and the approued knowledge of a great part of our deſigne in our Generals noble and perſonall tryall.

Beſides, wee know that the tops of hye Scales, Mountaines, or Pyramides are not to be attained vnto by leaping or iumping at, but by ſlow degrees, and by ſecure and ſafe ſteps, euen *lento pede*, as the Parrat climbes with both beake and feete: For if wee looke into the courſes of all the moſt excellent men of our Nation which haue made it as famous for ſea-actions as any Nation in the world, we ſhall finde, how euen by little and little, as *Hannibal* with Vinegar waſted the *Alpes*, and made a paſſage (where neuer any before was diſcerned) for not himſelfe alone, but a whole Army to paſſe ouer: So our famous and excellent Attempters haue by degrees, man after man, adding ſtep vnto

ſtep, made ſuch a way ouer the whole world, that except the very heart of all, (which as in the Anatomy of mans body, it is not to be found out, or toucht, till a man haue paſt through firſt both all the exteriour and interiour members, and ſo likewiſe of the braine: Nature as it were defending all her moſt excellent workes from euery ordinary aſſault and inuaſion) ſo there is at this day not left any Climate vnſearcht or vndiſcouered, but onely this, which as for its ſite and place, being the middle of the world, and alſo for the excellency of it, may well be ſtiled *The heart of the world*, as the moſt principall and renowned part of it. At which if it be our fortunes to arriue, the worke will be worthy the Doer, and a fayre Iewell for his Crowne, who is the Royall Author and Comforter of ſo great an Attempt, by ſo many Kings and Princes attempted, and yet vnachiued.

And that wee may walke vp this Scale, with as much eaſe and ſafety, as all mortall hope can allow vs, let vs turne backe our eyes and looke into the actions of moſt of the moſt famous & noble Gentlemen which haue gone before vs, and made thoſe moſt fayre and large paths, through which we daily walke: wee ſhall ſee that M. *William Haukins*, the Father of Sir *Iohn Haukins* a man of infinite vertue and great action made his firſt Diſcoueries but to the Southerne Ilands, called the *Grand Canaria*, and found there great Trade, and great Commoditie: which for the benefit might well haue taken vp the reſt of any mans minde (whoſe end had beene

M. *William Haukins* his trauell.

beene wealth and no other) but the Gentleman hauing a more worthy ayme, (though then in the winter and laſt quarter of his age) from thence diſcouered ſome part of the ſmall Ilands which belonged to the Weſt Indies, learnt intelligence of the maine: and out of his iudgement ſaw what was fitteſt both for Traffique and other more materiall Diſcoueries. This (not able to furniſh himſelfe) hee imparted to his moſt worthy Sonne Sir *Iohn Haukins*, and making him rich with his knowledge, ſo armd him for the Enterpriſe, that in the yeare 1562. hee made a Voyage thither, with three ſmall Ships, and but 100. men, and made Diſcouery of the Iland of *Hiſpaniola*, *De Plata*, *Monte Chriſti*, and the Ilands of *Caicos*, where by way of traffique hee made ſuch merchandiſe that hee not onely laded all his owne ſhips, but diuers other Hulkes which he there hyred, and ſo returned home with more wealth and honour then euer any had done before his time. Sir *Iohn Haukins* Trauell.

Yet ſince he had gone not a ſteppe higher then his father had done before him; and made the ſeale no larger nor eaſier for others that ſhould purſue him; out of the excellency of his diſpoſition and loue to his Country, in the yeare 1564. hee betooke himſelfe to the Sea againe, and with a Fleet of foure Ships and 170. men, went againe to the Weſt *Indies*, and in his way did diſcouer the Iland *Sambula*, and other partes of *Affricke*: thence to the Iland called *Sancta Dominica*, ſo to *Margarita*, thence to *Tortuga*, after to *Barbarotta*, Sr *Iohns* ſecond Voyage.

then to the Ilands of *Curaſao*, *Rancharie*, *Rio de la Hacha*, and others, thence to Cape S. *Anthony*, and ſo to the ſandy Ilands: and laſtly, by *Florida*, where he ſhowed that excellency of good nature and rare humanity to certaine diſtreſſed Frenchmen, that the remembrance will liue, whilſt there liues any record of gooodnes, or any thankfulnes in France: and thus he returned home the ſecond time laden with as much wealth and honor, as euer any had done before him, and to this braue Heroicall Scale of Diſcouery, had now added diuers noble and ſpacious Stayres, which albeit might very well haue deterd him from any more trouble and vexation, both conſidering the goods and goodnes he had gotten, and the honorable places, with the fauour of his deareſt Soueraigne.

Sr. Iohns third Voyage.

Yet all this not valued with the debt hee owed his Country, he went againe the third time to Sea with a Fleet of Sixe faire Ships, and traded in all ſuch places as he had traded in before: and moreouer diſcouered *Carthagena*, and diuers other Ilands about it, after went to S. *Iohn Vllua*, and other pars bordering vpon *Mexico*, where hee made himſelfe Maiſter of twelue Ships, in value, worth two hundred thouſand pounds, and ſeazed the Iland: But out of his noble nature (conſidering the amity at that time betwixt Spaine and England) reſtored all againe: which, had his ends tended as much to lucre, as his enemies did to perfidie and trechery, he might not onely haue brought

brought home that, but ſixe millions of treaſure more, all which was at his Commandement: thence he ſearched the whole Bay of *Mexico*, and thence went to *Ponte Vedra*, and ſo returned home.

In this Diſcouery hee got great perfection of knowledge touching the wonderfull wealth and riches of thoſe Southerne parts, and though hee had done more then any Engliſh man before his time, yet he ſaw there was a ſuperexcellence remaining as it were hidden, and poſſible to bee found out; at which with all his endeauours hee aymed moſt earneſtly, onely he found that a greater ſtrength & a greater induſtry, thē either he was yet maiſter of, or had occaſion to vſe, muſt be imployed in the ſame, and therefore the fourth time he returned vnto the Sea with 27. tall Ships, and 2500 men: But it pleaſed God the deſigne ſhould be preſerued either for ſōme other man, or ſome other time, ſo that Sir *Iohn Haukins*, falling ſicke dyed at S. *Iohn de Puertorico*, and by that meanes the great end of the iourney fayled, yet did hee leaue behind him ſuch good examples for imitation, and ſo faire a ſcale for others to aſcend by; that many became his Schollers, and howſoeuer their renownes wanne to themſelues particular names of particular eminence, yet they arriued not beyond him or got a skill that was to him vnacquainted. Sr. *Iohns* fourth Voyage.

Onely that moſt famous and worthy Knight Sir *Francis Drake*, who had (as it is reported) taken Sir *Francis Drakes* trauell.

from

from him the moſt and greateſt part of his breeding, being (as ſome men ſay) for a long time his ordinary houſhold Seruant, and one that had attended him in the ſucceſſe of ſome of his voyages, ſeeing and aquainting himſelfe with the happy rules of ſuch a happy maiſter, betooke himſelfe to the Sea in the yeare of our Lord 1572. and diſcouered moſt of the hithermoſt parts of the ſmall Ilands of *America*, and returned home with more knowledge then ſubſtance. and yet with more ſubſtance then might defray the charge of three times ſuch a voyage, by the ſtrength of which ſucceſſe he made him ſelfe fit for the Sea the ſecond time, in the yeare 1577. in which Voyage hee made himſelfe more familiar with all the richeſt parts of the Weſt *Indies*, and with ſome parts of the maine body of the ſame: and ſo returned home with a competent ſubſtance, yet farre inferior to the largenes of his mind, becauſe theſe two firſt attempts ſtill opened to his iudgement matters of much greater hope and renowned conſequence, ſo that the third time againe he put to Sea, in the yeare of our Lord 1585. with a full reſolution to doe ſomthing anſwerable to the greatnes of his heart, and the honor of the Nation he challenged, and in this voyage he went about the circumference of the whole World, and returned home with his Ship laden with gold and treaſure, of that infinite and ineſtimable value, that neuer any man before him attained to any ſmall degree in his compariſon, and yet in this vnſpeakeable Iourney for infinite wealth and

Sir Francis ſe. cond Voyage.

Sir Francis 3. Voyage.

and infinite labour, (not any mortall man having formerly done the like) the experience he gained did so farre precede his riches, that hee made it of no value, and knew that there yet remayned that vndiscouered (at least out of Christian commandement) which would make all hee knew, pittifully poore & of no reckoning: and therefore to achiue this *Magisteri* or true Philosophers stone, being indeed the mother of all mynes and perfect treasure, he againe betooke himselfe to the Sea in the yeare of our Lord 1595. with a very goodly Navy, and many most noble and worthy personages, admirably well experienced both in Land and Sea services: but it was not the pleasure of the euer-liuing God, that by him the worke should be finished, and therefore in this voyage he sickned, and in the West-*Indies* dyed, so that the end of the Iourney being by a two-fold way defeated, as by his death, and the taking of a certaine Surgeon which belonged to a Ship called the *Salamon*, as also by the taking of another Ship called the *Francis*, and by them the whole Voyage discouered to the enemy, the rest of the Fleet was inforced to returne home altogether vnsatisfied.

Now whilst these Gentlemen were thus searching the South and South-west parts of the world, and had almost brought their hopes within a step or two of the highest Scale, an honorable emulation raised vp diuers other Gentlemen of like vertue and fitnesse for action, to search into the North and North-west Seas, for the finding out

Sr. Hugh Willoughbies trauels to the North.

of the easiest and most safe wayes into the East *Indies*, a place esteemed for riches equall with the former: but in merchandise by much far beyond it, and in this Discouery Sir *Hugh Willoughby* was exceeding well deseruing, who made diuers faire steps to the Scale, and though he perished and died in the action, yet hee left such excellent hopes behind him that many became pursuers of his proiect, amongst whom none is more remarkable and exquisite then that famous worthy Gentleman, Sir *Martin Forbisher* Knight, who by many experiences and intelligences of the state, condition, Climate, and height of *China*: knew that if a way might by any industry bee found out from the North-west to lead vnto the same, that then it must needs be most short, most easie, & most safe, and that doubtlesse the wealth which would arise by rich Merchandise from thence, would exceed the whole trade of the world beside, nay that the mines, which was hopefull there to bee found, might goe neere to counteruayle the great hopes which were built on the South-west, if not exceed it. And thereupon hauing all those experiences, which Sir *Hugh Willoughby* had left behind, together with his owne knowledge, he betook himselfe to the Sea in the yeare 1576. with two good Ships, and hauing past the faire Iland, and *Swinborne* in Scotland, he came to *Fowlay* in Friesland, thence to *Labrador*, so to the Ilands *Gabriels* and *Bourshers*, where he saw and conferred with many people of that Iland, being a Sauage people, much like

Sir *Martin Forbisher* to China.

like vnto the *Tartars*, with broad faces, flat noses, and long blacke hayres below their shoulders, their attire onely Seale skinnes, nor is there betweene the men and women any difference, more then a few blew streakes downe their cheekes and about their eyes, these hee saw on the water, not on the land, in certaine small Boates which were made of Seale skinnes, being sharpe at each end and broad in the bottome, with small wooden keeles made of broad splinters, and in shape or proportion not much vnlike vnto the Spanish Shallops. With these people, whom he induced to come to him by all faire and gentle meanes, and by giuing them certaine thrid poynts and other toyes, in which they infinitely delighted, hee had very much conference, both touching the nature of those Seas, and other occurrents meet for his Discouery, by whom he vnderstood that the yeare time being then spent, and the Ice in those places infinitely increasing, it was at that time impossible to attempt further, without most assured losse, which accordingly hee found by his owne experience, and therefore returned homeward by *Trumpets* Iland, and other places which both for victuall and fresh water he found of great consequence for the furthering of this Discouery hereafter.

Now hauing thus erected these few steps to this much wisht for Scale, and finding great hope likely to ensue vpon the attempt, hee betooke himselfe againe to the Sea, in the yeare of our Lord 1577. and taking a better aduantage of the yeare time. Sir *Martins* second Voyage to Cataya.

rime, paſſed all the former places, which before he had diſcouered, and from thence held his courſe euen vnto the maine of *Cataia*, though with many dangers and interruptions: for not any man that ſeeketh wayes vnknowne, but muſt of neceſſitie many times erre, neither can the iudgement be ſatisfied by the firſt ſuperficiall ſight of the eye, but by a more ſerious time to contemplate and meditate vpon the ſame, diſcourſe euer crowning all actions with perfection. And hence it came that making a longer ſtay vpon this Coaſt, then before hee imagined any neceſſity would haue drawne him, the yeare time ſo paſſed on, that hee could by no poſſible meanes proceed further in the diſcouery, but was forced to approue what particular profits he could finde in that place to recompence his trauell, finding by the Clima & all other good likelihoods, that of force there muſt be ſomthing of great valuation whereupon, after ſome curious ſearch of many well experienced men in Mynerall buſines (which at that time attended vpon him) hee found at length certaine ſtrange Mynes which yeelded a kinde of blacke ſhining Ore, both maſſy and wealthy, which they called the blacke ſtone, and by ſuch ſmall tryall as that place (with the accommodation of their Shipping) could afford them, they found it a very rich Gold-Ore, ſo that not being able to ſtay there to refine any great quantitie thereof, as well for the neceſſitie of the yeare time, as the want of other moſt neceſſary prouiſions, hee preſently laded all his Ships with

Gold Mynes in Cataya.

that

that Ore, being one tall Ship and two smaller Barkes: and then taking a man, a woman, and a childe of that Country into his ship also, hee returned with them home into England, to the much contentment of the Queenes Maiestie his Soueraigne, and all other aduenturers which had then shared in his fortunes: and still he found an increase of his hopes, and made his way larger and larger, so that the third time hee put forth to the Sea, in the yeare of our Lord 1588. But it pleased God that he could not perfect his intent, onely returned home with much wealth, and a great deale of knowledge, which hath since beene pursued by diuers worthy Aduenturers, and though not perfited in that exquisite height and perfection which the greatnes of their mindes and wishes aymed at, yet still it gaue that lustre and strong hope of successe in the action, that a very noble and worthy Gentleman, Mr. *Thomas Cauendish*, led as well by their former attempts and experiences, as also by his owne knowledge, drawne from certaine approued assurances and intelligences, touching the wonderfull, and almost vnexpressible wealth of *China*, with great iudgement and aduice of many most excellent Seamen, ingaged himselfe into this worthy discouery, and finding many hard difficulties in the North-west passage, by good aduice resolued to try the contrary, which is the South-west, knowing that of necessitie those lines must in the end meet in one period: And therefore with all good accommodations he betooke himselfe to

Sr Martines third Voyage.

Mr Thomas Cauendish his Trauell.

the Sea in the yeare of our Lord 1586. and passing the *Grand Canaries*, came to *Cape Verde*, and thence to the Tropicke Line, discouering all the hithermost parts of the East *Indies*; and from thence attained the very maine and body of *China*, where he fraught his Ships with that wealth (as Cloth of Gold, Tyssue, Velluets, Sattens, Damaskes, and a world of other commodities of no leſſe value) that it is thought, excepting *Drake*, not any Englishman euer returned with the like wealth, insomuch that it set a world of noble hearts on fire, to enter into the like action.

But hee hauing compaſſed an end of his profit, (but not of his experience) refuſed to returne back againe by one and the ſame way, but keeping his courſe forward, went round about the whole Circumference of the earth; and in the end came into England without any abatement of the great ſubſtance hee had formerly attained, to the infinite ioy of all his friends, the great honour of the Kingdome, and the much admiration of all forraine Nations.

But did this Experience giue him a full ſatisfaction, or ſhew that end to his deſignes, that hee might with his honour or reputation ſay with *Hercules, Ne plus vltra?* No ſurely, but after a cleane contrary manner, opened vnto him ſuch a fayre way to greater glory and renowne, that he accounted this neyther worthy of his boaſt, nor fit in any ſmall degree to containe the leaſt part of his actions: being in compariſon of thoſe things which

hee

hee heard there related, (and indeede not farre remoued from that Continent) but poore, base and beggarly.

The glory of which famous action so inticed him, that the second time he went to the Sea, in the yeare of our Lord 1591. so accommodated with all necessary prouisions, both of men, munition, and victuals, that not any Gentleman euer went forth (in his owne particular) better or more brauely prouided. But it pleased God (who is the strength and guide of these actions) not to marke him out for this great worke: for in this Voyage hee sickned and dyed, whose greatest directions liuing inclosed in his owne brest, the Voyage queld, and his ships returned home againe for England, but the infinite profit which hath sprung from his example may be beheld in our East Indian Trade, the like whereof I thinke no Nation in the world can boast, being of all other the wealthiest, the fruitfullest, and the most certaine, affording vs not onely a nurcery of Merchants and Sea-men, but such an inuincible strength of Shipping, and other warlike acoustrements, that any Nation vnder the Sunne may tremble to offend vs.

M. *Cauendish* his second Voyage

To these Discoueries I could adde the Discouery of *Virginia*, by the euer memorable and valiant Knight Sir *Richard Grinuile*, and the Plantation there: which doubtlesse promiseth and already reflooreth much benefit to our Kingdome, hauing continued there almost from the yeare 1585. till this houre; and how euen in that Discouery hee both

Sr *Richard Grinuile* his Discouery of Virginia.

both heard and vnderstood of the incomparable and not to be equald wealth which yet lay hidden in the South parts of Guiana.

But I feare I haue troubled your eares already too much with my tedious digression, which is not altogether vaine and impertinent, since by it you may see how euen from the infancy of our English trauell, euery man hath had a noble ambition, and most probable assurances of good hope to attaine a height of honor and wealth, which yet rests vnatchieued. At which questionlesse our Generall Sir Walter Rauleigh. bends his ayme, being diuers wayes wooed and induced thereunto, more then any Englishman whatsoeuer, both in respect of his former experience (at this day not to be paralleld) his wisdome, learning, and conference, with the experience of places he hath formerly held, that it is impossible any thing of note should bee hidden from him: Therefore to reconcile those things already written, with the Relation I intend to pursue, you shall vnderstand that whatsoeuer hath beene done formerly by any of those already rehearsed, or by any other, whether English, Spanish, Dutch, French, or any other Nation of Christendome, all their knowledges and experiences haue liberally beene brought to his remembrance; Loue, Dutie, his place of Authoritie, or the chance of Warre, tendering the same vnto him as a rent due to his noble minde and actions. And aboue all an English Knight, Sr Robert Dudley, was an especial man that Sir Robert Dudley. long since both from his experience at sea (hauing consumed

conſumed infinite wealth and much time in theſe diſcoueries: as alſo by meanes of certaine Letters which he had intercepted from the Spaniards and taken in his Trauells, gaue our Generall a ſtrong aſſurance, that yet there remained out of the hands of all the Kings and Princes in Chriſtendome, in the South partes of *America*, the very Magazine of all rich Mettalls, and ſuch an Empire as whoſoeuer ſhall haue the fortune to conquer it, ſhall ſo darken all the actions either of *Cortez* or *Peſaro*, that nothing but pouerty will appeare in their deeds, neither *Mexico* nor *Peru* bee worthy to bee compared with it, and what Prince ſoeuer ſhall poſſeſſe it, ſhall be Lord of more gold, of a more beautifull Empire, and of more Cities and people then either the King of Spaine or the great Turke. At this queſtionleſſe our hopes promiſe that his noble ends doe bend, for being full as great, and hauing beene much greater then any man whatſoeuer of our nation that hath followed the like courſe, to what ſhould his great hart look? or what ſhould hee dedicate to ſo gratious and mercifull a King as hee enioyeth, but the very toppe and Garland of all Heroyicall actions? But in as much as yet nothing is done worthy relation, becauſe we are not yet arriued at the hithermoſt end of our deſignes, all our ſucceſſe remayning in hope, and leaſt my too much loue might make me too ſaucy in Propheſie, I will leaue all to his holy will which gouernes all; onely I will acquaint you with ſome particulars touching the

generall gouernment of our Fleete, which although other men doubtlesse in their Voyages haue in some measure obseru'd, yet in all the great Volumes which haue beene written touching Voyages, there is no president of so godly, seuere and Martiall gouernment, which not onely in it selfe is laudable and worthy imitation, but also fit to bee written and ingrauen in euery mans Soule, that couets to doe honor to his King and Country in these or the like attempts: The true Coppy of which Lawes, Articles, and especiall Commandements, are these which heere after follow; and at this present we obserue.

Orders

Orders to bee obſerued by the *Commanders of the Fleete, and land* Companies, vnder the charge and conduct of Sr. *Walter Rauleigh* Knight, *bound for the South parts of America* or elſe where. Giuen at *Plimouth* in *Deuon.* the third of *May.* 1617.

FIrſt, becauſe no action nor Enterpriſe can proſper (be it by Sea or Land) without the fauour and aſſiſtance of Almighty God, the Lord and ſtrength of Hoaſts and Armies, you ſhall not fayle to cauſe Diuine Seruice to be read in your Shippe morning and euening, in the morning before Dinner, and at night before Supper, or at leaſt (if there be interruption by foule weather) once the day, prayſing God euery night with ſinging of a Pſalme at the ſetting of the Watch.

Secondly, you ſhall take eſpeciall care that

God be not blasphemed in your Ship, but that after admonition giuen, if the offenders doe not refraine themselues, you shall cause them of the better sort to be fined out of their aduentures, by which course, if no amendment bee found, you shall acquaint me withall: For if it be threatned in the Scriptures, that *The Curse shall not depart from the house of the Swearer*, much lesse from the Ship of the Swearer.

Thirdly, no man shall refuse to obey his Officer in all that he is commaunded, for the benefit of the Iourney: no man (being in health) refuse to wayte his turne as he shall be directed: the Saylors by the Master and Boatswaine: the Landmen by their Captaine, Lieftenant and others.

You shall make in euery Ship two Captaines of the watch, who shall make choyce of two Soldiers euery night to search betweene the Decks, that no fire nor candle light be carried about the Ship, after the watch set, nor that any Candles be burning in any Caben without a Lanthorne, and that neither but while they are to make themselues vnready, for there is no danger so inuitable as the Ships firing, which may also as well happen by taking of Tobacco betweene the Decks, & therefore forbidden to all men but aloft the vpper Decke.

You shall cause the Land-men to learne the names and places of the ropes, that they may assist the Sailors in their labours vpon the Decks, though they cannot goe vp to the tops and yards.

You

You ſhall traine and inſtruct your Saylers, (ſo many as ſhall bee found fit) as you doe your Land-men, and regiſter their names in the Liſts of your Companies, making no difference of Profeſſions, but that all bee eſteemed Saylers and all Souldiers, for your Troupes will bee very weake when you come to Land, without the aſſiſtance of your Sea-faring men.

You ſhall not giue chaſe, or ſend aboard any Shippe, but by order from the Generall: And if you come neere any Shippe in your Courſe, if ſhee bee belonging to any Prince or State in league or amity with his Maieſty, you ſhall not take any thing from them by force, vpon paine of puniſhment as a Pirate, although in maniſeſt extremity or want you may, (agreeing for the Price) relieue your ſelues with things neceſſary (giueing bond for the ſame) prouided that it bee not to the diſfurniſhing of any ſuch Shippe, whereby the Owner or Merchants bee endangered for the Shippe or goods.

You ſhall euery night fall a ſterne the Generalls Shippe, and follow his light, receiuing inſtructions in the Morning what courſe to hould, and if you ſhall at any time bee ſeperated by foule weather, you ſhall receiue certaine Billettes ſealed vppe, the firſt to bee opened on this ſide the North Cape, (if there bee cauſe) the ſecond to bee opened

at the South Cape: the third, after you ſhall paſſe 23. degrees, and the fourth from the height of Cape *de Vert*.

If you diſcouer any ſaile at Sea, either to windward or to lee-ward of the Admirall, or if any two or three of our Fleete, ſhall diſcouer any ſuch ſaile which the Admirall cannot diſcerne: If ſhee be a great Ship and but one, you ſhall ſtrike your maine top-ſaile, and hoyſt it againe ſo often as you ſhal iudge it to be 100. Tunnes of burthen, as if you iudge her to be 200. Tunnes to ſtrike and hoyſe twice, if 300. thrice, and ſo anſwerable to her greatnes.

If you diſcerne a ſmall Ship, you ſhall doe the like with your fore top-ſaile, but if you diſcouer many great Ships, you ſhall not onely ſtrike your maine top-ſaile often, but put out your Enſigne in the maine top, and if ſuch Ships or Fleet goe large before the winde, you ſhall alſo (after your ſignes giuen) goe large, and ſtand as any of the Flet doth, I meane no longer then that you may iudge the Admirall and the reſt haue ſeene your ſignes and your ſo ſtanding. And if you went large at the time of the Diſcouery, you ſhall hale oft your ſheats for a little time, and then goe large againe, that the reſt may know that you goe large, to ſhew vs that the Ships or Fleet diſcouered keep that courſe, ſo you ſhall doe if the Ships or Fleet diſcouered haue their tacks aboard, namely if you had alſo your tacks aboard at the time of the diſcouery, you ſhall beare vp for a little time and after

ter hale your ſheat oft againe to ſhewe vs what courſe the Ship or Fleete holds.

If you diſcouer any Ship or Fleete by night, if the Ship or Fleete be to windward of you, and you to windeward of the Admirall, you ſhall preſently beare vp to giue vs knowledge: but if you thinke you might ſpeake with her, then you ſhall keepe your loofe and ſhoote off a peece of Ordnance to giue vs knowledge thereby.

For a generall rule, let no man preſume to ſhoote off any Piece of Ordinance, but in diſcouering a Ship or Fleete by night, or by being in danger of the enemy, or in danger of fire, or in danger of ſinking, it may be vnto vs all a moſt certaine intelligence of ſome matter of importance, and you ſhall make vs know the difference by this, for if you giue chaſe, and being neere a Ship, you ſhoote to make her ſtrike, wee ſhall ſee and know you ſhoote to that end (if it be by day) if by night, we ſhall then know that you haue ſeene a Shippe or Fleete more then our owne; and if you ſuſpect wee doe not heare the firſt piece, then you may ſhoote a ſecond, but not otherwiſe, and you muſt take almoſt a quarter of an hower betweene your two pieces: If you bee in danger by a leake (I meane in preſent danger) you ſhall ſhoote two pieces preſently one after another: And if in danger of fire, three pieces preſently one after another.

In foule Weather euery man ſhall fit his ſayles to keepe company with the reſt of the Fleete, and not runne ſo farre a head by day, but that he may

fall

fall after the Admirall before night in case wee should be set vpon by Sea, the Captaine shall appoint sufficient company to assist the Gunners, after which (if the fight require it) the Cabens betweene the Decks shall bee taken downe, all beds and sacks imployed for Bulwarks; the Musketiers of euery Ship shall bee diuided vnder Captaines, or other Officers, some for the fore-Castell, others for the waste, the rest for the poope, where they shall abide (if they bee not otherwise directed) the Gunners shall not shoot any great Ordnance at other distance then poynt blanke. An Officer or two shall bee appointed to take care that no loose pouder bee carried betweene the Decks, neere any linstocke, or match in hand: you shall saw diuers Hogs-heads in two parts, and filled with water, set them aloft the Decks: you shall deuide your Carpenters, some in the hold, (if any shot come betweene winde and water) and the rest betweene the Decks, with plates of lead, plugs, with all things necessary layd by them: you shall also lay by your tubs of water, certaine wet blankets to cast vpon and choke any fire, the Maister and Boat-swaine shall appoint a certaine number of Sailers to euery saile, and to euery such company a Maisters mate, Boat-swaines Mate, or quarter Maister, so as when euery man knowes his charge and place, things may be done without noyse or confusion, and no man to speake but the Officers: As for example, if the Maister or his Mate bid heaue out the

maine

maine Top-saile, the Maisters mate, Boat-swains mate, or quarter Maister which hath charge of that saile, shall with his company performe it without calling out to others, and so for the fore-saile, fore top-saile, sprit-saile, and the rest: the Boat-swaine himselfe taking no particular charge of any Saile, but ouerlooking all, and seeing euery one doe his duty.

No man shall bord a Ship of the enemy without order, because the losse of a Ship to vs is of more importance, then of ten to the enemy, as also by one mans bording all our Fleet may be ingaged, it being a great dishonour to loose the least of our Fleet. Euery Ship being vnder the lee of the enemy shall labour to recouer the wind, if the Admirall indeauour it, and we find an enemy to leeward of vs, the whole Fleet shall follow the Admirall, Vice-Admirall, or other leading Ships within Musquet shot of the enemy, giuing so much liberty to the leading Ships after her broad side discouered, she may stay and trim her sailes, then is the second Ship to giue her side, and the third and fourth, which done they shall all take as the first Ship, and giuing the enemy the other side shall keepe him vnder a perpetuall volley: Thus must you doe to the windermost Ship of the enemy, which you shall batter in pieces, or force her to beare vp and intangle the rest falling foule one of another to their great confusion.

If the Admirall giue chase and bee head-most man, the next Ship shall take vp his Boat if other

order bee not giuen: or if any other Ship bee appointed to giue chaſe, the next Ship, if the chaſing Ship haue a boat at her ſterne, ſhall take her vp: if any make a Ship to ſtrike, hee ſhall not enter her till the Admirall come vp.

The Musketiers deuided into certaine quarters of the Ship ſhall not deliuer their ſhot but at ſuch diſtances as their Commander ſhall direct them: you ſhall take a ſpeciall care for the keeping of the Ship cleane betweene the Decks, to haue your Ordnance in order and not cloyd with trunkes, and cheſts. Let thoſe that haue prouiſion of victualls, deliuer it to the Steward, and euery man put his apparrell in canuaſe Clokebags, except ſome few Cheſts which doe not peſter the Ship: Euery one that vſeth any weapon of fire, bee it Musket or other Piece, ſhall keepe it cleane, and if hee bee not able to amend it being out of order, hee ſhall preſently acquaint his Officer therewith who ſhall command the Armorer to amend it.

No man ſhall keepe any feaſting or drinking betweene meales, nor drinke any healths on the Ships prouiſion: Euery Captaine by his Purſer, Steward, or other Officer ſhall take a weekely account how the Victualls waſt: The Steward ſhall not deliuer any Candles to any priuate man, or to any priuate vſe.

Whoſoeuer ſhall ſteale from his fellowes, either apparrell or any thing elſe, ſhall be puniſhed as a thiefe, or if any one ſteale any victualls, either by breaking into the hold, or otherwiſe, hee ſhall

receiue

receiue the punishment of a thiefe and the murtherer of his fellowes.

There is no man shall strike any Officer, be hee Captaine, Lieftenant, Ensigne, Sergeant, Corporall of the Field, a quarter Maister, nor the Maister of any Ship, Maisters mate, Boat-swaine, or quarter Maister, I say no man shall offer any violence to any of these, but the Supreame Officer to the inferior, in time of Seruice vpon paine of death: No priuate man shall strike one another vpon paine of receiuing such punishment as a Marshall Court shall thinke him worthy of.

No man shall play at Cards or Dice, either for his Apparill or Armes vpon paine of being disarmed, & made a Swabber; and whosoeuer shall shew himselfe a coward vpon any landing or otherwise, hee shall beedisarmed, and made a Labourer and carrier of victualls for the rest.

No man shall land any men in any forraigne parts, without order from the Generall, the Sergeant Mayor or other chiefe Officer, vpon paine of death; and whereloeuer wee shall haue cause to land, no Man shall force any Woman, bee shee Christian or Heathen vpon paine of death: And you shall take especiall care when God shall suffer vs to land in the *Indies*, not to eat any fruits vnknowne, such fruits as you doe not find eaten by birds on the tree or beasts vnder the tree you shall auoyd.

You shall not sleepe on the ground nor eat any new flesh till it bee salted, two or three houres,

which otherwiſe, will breed a moſt dangerous fluxe, ſo will the eating of ouer fat hoggs or Turkies: you ſhall alſo haue a great care, that you ſwim not in any Riuers but where you ſee the Indians ſwin, becauſe moſt of the Riuers are full of *Allegators*: you ſhall not take any thing from any Indian by force, for from thenceforth we ſhall neuer be releeued; but you muſt vſe them with all courteſie. And for trading or exchanging with them it muſt be done by one or two of euery Ship for all the reſt, and the price to be directed by the Cape Merchant, for otherwiſe all our commodities will bee of ſmall price, and greatly to our hinderance.

For other orders on the Land we will eſtabliſh them (when God ſhall ſend vs thither) by generall conſent, in the meane time I will value euery mans honor according to their degree and valor, and taking care for the ſeruice of God and proſperity of our enterpriſe.

When the Admirall ſhall hang out a Flag or Enſigne on the Miſſen ſhrouds, you ſhall know it to be a Flag of Counſaile to come aboard.

A Reference of the Voyage to *the Directions.*

BY these Orders and Commandements, you may see to what Coast wee are bound, and namely to the South parts of *America*, and no doubt to the onely best part therof: For as all the Springs and Riuers in the world haue but one head, namely, the Sea: so it is thought all the wealthy Mynes in the world haue but one Soueraigne, which is an Empire placed in these parts, and that is the great Empire of *Guiana*, ruled by the great Emperour *Inga*: of the great wealth and riches whereof *Francisco Lopez* and others thus report; That all the vessels of the Emperours house, Tables, and Kitchen were of Siluer and Gold, and the very meanest of all of Siluer and Copper, for the strength and hardnesse of the mettall: That in his Wardrobe were hollow Statues of gold, which seemed gyants, and Figures in proportion and bignesse of all the Beasts, Birds, Trees, and Hearbs, that the earth bringeth forth in pure Gold also,

Of *Guyana*, and the wealth.

and of all the Fishes that the Sea and waters of that Empyre breedeth. Also there was Ropes, Budgets, Chests, and Troughs of Gold and Siluer; great heaps of Billets of Gold, which seemed wood marked out to burne; nay, that there was nothing in all that Empire (the most flourishing of the whole world) whereof there was not a counterfeit in pure Gold.

Besides, there was seene in a certaine Iland neare the Emperours Court, a Garden of pleasure, in which was all kinde of Garden-hearbs, flowers and trees, of Gold and Siluer. As also in other places diuers great infinits of Gold and siluer vnwrought, as in one place to the value of fifty two thousand Markes of pure Siluer, and one Million and three hundred twenty and sixe thousand and fiue hundred *Pesoes* in Gold.

A very strange custome.

Now it is to be vnderstood that all this wealth belonged but to one Emperour: for the custome of the Country is, that whosoeuer dyeth hath all his Treasure buryed with him, so that euen from the first Ruler to the Emperour now liuing, it is thought no lesse Treasure will be found in euery Monument; which how vnspeakable it is, I leaue to iudgement.

Martines his testimony, and first Christian that saw *Guyana*.

And this doth also witnesse *Martines*, a Spanyard, who liued seauen Moneths in the great Citie *Manoa* (which hee called *El Dorado*, the place of gold) with the great Emperour *Inga*, and saw with his eyes what *Lopez* had written. And further, he did affirme of himselfe, that when hee first entred in-

to

to that Citie, (which for buildings, ſtate and popularitie, and all other outward excellencies, hee thought the goodlieſt in the whole world) it was neare noone, and then they vncouered his face (for in his whole trauell hee was led by the Indians blindfold before) and hee trauelled all that day till darke night, and the next day from Sunne-riſe till Sunne-ſet, directly forward within the Citie, before hee came to the Emperours Court which expreſſeth a maſſe of buildings farre beyond our apprehenſions.

But here it will be obiected by the curious, that without all queſtion if this were poſſible to be ſo, that the Conqueſt thereof had beene attempted many yeares agoe, and that the Spanyard who hath got *Perv* and *Mexico*, would not haue ſlept in a Deſigne of this great conſequence: Or if he had, that then theſe knowledges would haue inflamed all the great Spirits of Chriſtendome to haue ioyned their forces together in ſo worthy a Conqueſt. And ſurely the Obiection is true, nor hath eyther the Spanyard or other Princes beene ſloathfull in this attempt, though it hath pleaſed God their labours haue not hitherto taken effect. For firſt, the Marqueſſe of *Peſcaro* imployed *Oreliano* about the Diſcouery of this Empire in the yeare 1542. and hee was the firſt that found out the Riuer of *Amazons*, but failed in his firſt purpoſe.

A curious Obiection anſwered.

Oreliano the 1. attempter for *Guyana*.

After him *Ordace*, who was Knight of the order of S*t*. *Iago*, did attempt the ſame deſigne, vnder whom *Martines* (before mentioned) was maiſter

Ordace the 2. attempter.

of

of the Munition, this *Ordace* was slaine by a mutiny vpon the Coast of *Guiana*, with all such as likewise fauoured him; by reason whereof the attempt fayled, and few or none of the Company returned, beeing sixe hundred foote, and thirty horse.

Pedro de Osua, the third attemptor.

After the death of *Ordace*, *Pedro de Osua* a Knight vndertooke the attempt, and hauing spent much time and search in the Riuer *Amazons*, and wearied his soldiers, was also by a mutiny stird vp by one *Agiri*, a man of meane quality, put to the sword, and with him all such as loued him.

Agiri the fourth attemptor.

Then *Agiri* being chiefe, tooke on him the attempt; but not being able by that Riuer to finde any passage to *Guiana*, he returned back, and committing diuers rebellious outrages, was in the end ouerthrowne in *Nueuo reigno*, and finding no way to escape, first slew his Children to saue them from defamation, and after himselfe.

Ieronimo Ortal de Saragosa, the fift attemptor.

After him succeeded in this enterprise *Ieronimo Ortal de Saragosa*, but failing of his entrance was cast on a contrary Coast, and so proceeded no further.

Don Pedro de Siluas, the first attemptor.

Then followed *Don Pedro de Siluas*, but hee also entring by the Riuer *Amazons*, was by those warlike Woemen defeated, and but seauen of his Company escaped, whereof but two onely returned.

Pedro Hernandez, the seuenth attemptor.

Then came *Pedro Hernandez de Serpa*, and vndertooke the action, but marching by Land to the

the Riuer *Orenoque*, was met by an Army of the *Indians* and ouerthrowne, so that of his whole power returned but eighteene persons.

This ouerthrow heard of the *Adalantado*, *Don Gonzales Cemenes de Casada* vndertooke the action, and sought his passage by the Riuer which is called *Papamene*, but he also, fayling in the true entrance, returned with the losse of much labour and cost: This *Gonzales* gaue his Daughter in marriage to a very braue and stoute Spaniard (but a little perfidious) called *Bereo*, binding him by his oath and honour to pursue the Action to his last substance, or the losse of his life, which *Bereo* vndertooke; and all be it hee had the experience of all those which had gone before, and of diuers others, and was well perswaded of their errours and mistakings, yet he fayled as much as any other, nor euer could come to any true light thereof till hee got conference with an antient King of that Countrey called *Carapana*. This *Bereo* was after taken Prisoner by Sir *Walter Ranleigh*, our noble Generall at Trinidado, from whom he exacted much of that hath beene formerly written in the yeare of our Lord 1595. at which time *Sir Walter* attempted the discouery of Guiana, and proceeded further therein (being but himselfe and one hundred followers of all sorts) then euer any man had done before; he entred by one of the maine branches of *Orenoque*, being nine in number which fall out of the North side, and seauen out of the South, and passed the Countrey of the *Tiuitinas*, which are

Gonzales Cemenes, the eight attemptor.

Anthonio Bereo the ninth attemptor.

Bereo taken Prisoner.

Sr. Walter Ranleigh first Discouerer of Guiana.

Of the Tiuitinas.

people that in the Sommer dwell in houses on the ground, but in the Winter, vpon the tops of trees.

Of the Riuer Amana.

Thence he came into the goodly Riuer of *Amana*, on whose borders he saw grow aboundance of fruit Trees, good and pleasant to eat, which was a very great relieſe to his Company when their victualls were spent, and such strange plants and flowers as was most wonderfull.

Of the Arwacas.

Then hee went to a Towne of the *Arwacas*, where hee found relieſe of victualls, and other necessaries, and a most delicate and sweet Country, and in lesse then fifteene dayes after hee came to descry the mountaines of *Guiana*: thence he went to the Towne of *Toparimaca* an Indian Casiquy, which Towne is called *Arwacas*, and there feasted, was refreshed, and got a Pilot to bring him to *Guiana*; so that thence hee passed by the Iland *Assapano*, and the Iland *Icoana*: thence to the Ile *Ocaywita*, whence hee sent two *Guianians* to tell the Lord of that Country of his comming, so he passed by the plaines of the *Samay*, which reach to *Cumana* and *Caracas*; thence hee went vp to *Aromaia*, which was the Country of *Morequito*, that was formerly slaine by *Berreo*, where in the Port thereof hee anchored, and the King of *Aromaia* came a foote, vnto him, being fourteene English miles, and brought him all sorts of prouisions, with this King (beeing a man of an hundred and tenne yeares old) Sir *Walter* discourſed in priuate, and vnderstood that Country to bee a

The Iland Assapano, and others.

Sir *Walters* conference with the King of Aromaia.

part

part of *Guiana*, and withall he learnd from him the waies & passages to *Manoa*, the strength & gouernment of the great Empire, and lastly, the nature & disposition of the people, and what Nations and Countries were aduerse vnto them. After this discourse Sir *Walter* gaue him leaue to depart, the old man promising him vpon his returne, all things necessary that hee should want: Thence Sir *Walter* went to view the famous Riuer *Caroli*, and so to to the Iland *Caiama*: thence to *Canuria*, where he had conference with the *Cassique* therof, and from him learned also more of the state of *Guiana*, and of the great wealth, and of certaine Siluer Mynes, which were then vpon the borders of that Riuer, where hee then anchored, and that also hee was then very neere vnto *Macureguarai* the first ciuill Towne of *Guiana*: But now the time of the yeare being past, and the Riuers beginning to rise and breake forth, hee could ascend no further vpward by water, yet hee sent diuers especiall Gentlemen of good iudgement ouer the land, who discouered a great part of that Country, & himselfe in person diuers places of especiall account also, amongst which hee beheld the wonderfull strange fall of waters which fell from the Riuer *Caroli*, being about ten or twelue ouer-falls, euery one higher then another aboue the height of an ordinary Church steeple: but touching the excellency of the Country, the beauty, riches, sweet ayre, and plenty of all things necessary for pleasure, as deere, foule, fish, and other commodities no Nation in

The great riuer Caroli.

Discouery of Siluer Mynes.

The excellency of those bordering countries.

the world could exceed it, and in this place hee found diuers very precious ſtones, and other Minerall things of great value, heere alſo he ſaw the great Lake of *Caſſipa*, from which in the Summer time is gathered great aboundance of grains of pure gold, and tooke alſo a full ſuruay of many other Nations adioyning to both ſides of that Riuer, but by this time the Riuers grew to an extraordinary height aboue their bankes, ſo as hee was compeld to proceed no further in the attempt at that time, but returned backe vnto his Shippes by the Eaſterly Coaſt, diſcouering all ſuch Nations as on that ſide they had not beheld, and in this returne he had conference with diuers Kings and Caſſiques of thoſe Nations, whom with his vertue, wiſedome, clemency, and noble carriage, he ſo wan vnto him, that they offered him all the aide and aſſiſtance (to any attempt he ſhould take in hand) that either their liues or eſtates were able to accompliſh withall, giuing him an accompt for the defects of other mens attempts vpon that Country, and ſhewing him the ſafe and readieſt way how he might heereafter make himſelfe Maiſter of the ſame, with diuers other cautions of great conſequence, and heere alſo he got ſome ſtore of gold, of gold Oare, and other Iewels: hence hee came into the Country of the Caſſique *Putúma* who ſhewed him a wonderfull great Myne of Gold in manner of a Rock or hard golden ſtones, which without eſpeciall ſtrong engines which they wanted, was not to bee pierſt:

The great Lake of *Caſſipa*.

Of gold mines

Hence

Hence hee came into another branch of the Riuer of *Orenoque*, called *Winicapora*, where hee beheld a mountaine of Christall, which to their eyes appeared like a white Church Tower of a moſt exceeding height: where alſo he ſaw and heard the greateſt fall of water that any part of the world can produce. And in this place hee was aſſured there was many rich Diamonds and other precious ſtones of ineſtimable value, which were to be beheld a great way off. But the yeare time being ſpent, the ouer-flow of waters comming, and the way much impaſſible, at that time he would not come neare vnto it: here hee receiued a great number of Spleene-ſtones, and other wealth, beſides much prouiſion of food and other neceſſaries. Here alſo he got further intelligence, and further aſſurances of ayd, if he ſhould attempt any thing. Hence he came backe to. *Aſſapano*, and thence with much danger to *Trinidado*, where hee found his ſhips, the ſight and ioy whereof hardly any can expreſſe that hath not tryed the ſame hazard; and ſo thence returned home for England.

Of a Mountaine of Chriſtall.

Neyther hath this Attempt beene approued onely by the Spanyard and Engliſh (as is before rehearſed) but hath alſo beene taken in hand by diuers braue ſpirits of France, as *Mounſeir Vitlieres* and diuers others, which were here very tedious to repeate: but they all likewiſe fayled therein. For making their way by the Riuer *Amazons*, they were euer croſt in their purpoſe,

Attempts by the French, for Guiana.

and could finde no certaine entrance into that wealthy Empire: yet nowithſtanding, in that Riuer, and in the branches thereof they found great trade of Gold, which came from the borders of *Guiana*, and ſo euer returned home very wealthy, together with other rich merchandiſe of great eſtimation.

Thus you may ſee this *El Dorado*, or golden ſeate, hath beene ſought by many worthy Spanyards, one Noble Engliſhman, and diuers Frenchmen, yet none ſo ſucceſsfull as the Engliſh, which makes me Propheticquely ſuppoſe, that the glory of the action is reſerued for vs only, and the Kingdome ſuch a Paragon and rich ſtone as ſhall adorne no crowne but the crowne of King *Iames*.

Hope of good hap.

The reſt I leaue to their iudgement which ſhall reade what hath beene formerly written of it, or elſe theſe few proteſtations which doe follow.

Sir *Walters* proteſtation touching the wealth of *Guyana*.

Firſt, Sir *Walter Rauleigh* himſelfe proteſteth from his owne ſight and knowledge, that vpon this maine Riuer in which he ſailed, whoſe branches doe runne and diuide into diuers Nations and Countries, aboue two thouſand miles to the Eaſt and Weſt, and eight hundred miles South and North, a man may ſee as many ſeuerall Kingdomes and Prouinces as may ſatisfie any induſtrious iudgement whatſoeuer; and of them, the moſt, eyther rich in Gold or in other Merchandiſe: that in this place the Souldier may fight for Gold, and pay himſelfe in ſtead of

pence

pence with plates of gold a foot broad: that the Commanders which shoot at honor and abundance, may finde there more beautifull Cities, more Temples adorned with Golden Images, more Sepulchers filled with Treasure, then eyther was found in *Mexico* or *Peru*: and that the shining glory of this Conquest would eclypse all the beames of the Spanish Nation.

Also hee saith, there is no Country which yeeldeth more pleasure to the Inhabitants, for the delights of Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, Fowling, and the rest, then these Lands which hee saw did. They haue also so many plaines, cleare Riuers, abundance of Pheasants, Partridges, Quailes, Rayles, Cranes, Herons, and all other Fowle: Deere of all sorts, Porkes, Hares, Lyons, Tygers, Leopards, and diuers other sorts of Beasts eyther for chase or foode, that no Nation of the world can exceede them.

And to conclude, hee saith, that both for health, good Ayre, pleasure and riches, it is not to be equald by any Region eyther in the East or West: and that there is in it great store of Brasill-wood, and diuers Berryes which dye a most perfect Crimson and Carnation; and for painting, not all France, Italy, nor the East-Indies yeeld any such, for the more the skinne is washed, the fairer the colour appeareth.

Also there is great store of Cotton, of Silke, of Balsamum, and of those kindes most excellent, and neuer knowne in *Europe*. There are all

all sorts of Gummes, of Indian Pepper, besides what the Country may afford inwardly, which hee had not leasure to search, is yet vnknowne. Also the Soyle is so excellent and so full of Riuers, that it will beare Sugar, Ginger, and all commodities that the West-Indies hath.

Easines for Nauigation.

Now for the easinesse of the Nauigation, hee saith it may be sayled in sixe weekes thither, and in sixe weekes backe againe: and by the way neyther be shoare, enemies coast, rockes, nor sands; all which other Voyages are subiect vnto.

Also hee saith, the best time to sayle from England thither, is in Iuly, because the Summer in *Guiana* is in October, Nouember, December, Ianuary, February, and March, and so shipping may returne from thence in Aprill, and arrive at home in England, in Iune; and by that means neuer be subiect to winter weather, eyther comming, going, or staying, which no doubt is an excellent comfort to all men that shall vndertake the Action.

And thus much touching his worthy and noble Relation, who being an eye-witnesse, would not for his honour and vertues sake abuse his Soueraigne with vntruths.

The testimony of the Spaniards for the wealth of Guiana.

Now let vs see what the Spanyards say of this rich Kingdome. First, *Alonso*, a chiefe Gouernour in the *Grand Canaria*, saith; that there was a Land newly discouered, called *Nueuo Dorado*, in which was abundance of Gold, and wonderfull riches aboue imagination: that the course

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to fall with it, was fifty leagues to the winde-ward to the *Margarita*.

Againe hee saith in another affirmation, that in *Nueuo Dorado* lately found out there was gold in that abundance, as the like hath neuer formerly beene heard of, nor was any part of the world to be compared with it; and the like affirmeth *Domingo de Vera* who was Campe Maister and Generall for *Anthony Bereo* in this Discouery, and no lesse saith *Rodrigo de Caranca* Register for the Sea, and many others: So that to conclude your trouble and the tediousnes of my weary discourse, this Empire is that rich *Magazany* which yet hath her Maidenhead neuer sackt, turn'd, nor wrought, the face of the earth hath not beene turnd, nor the vertue and salt of the soyle spent by manurance, The graues haue not beene opened for Gold, the Mines not broken with the sledge or pickaxe, nor their Images puld downe out of their Temples. It hath neuer beene entred by any army of strength, and neuer conquered or possessed by any Christian Prince: Besides by the report of all former Discouerers, especially our Generall, it is so defensible and easie to bee kept from the assaults of any inuaders, that if two Forts bee builded in one of the Prouinces which he beheld and tooke especiall note of; the flood setteth in so neere the banke where the channell also lyeth that no Ship can passe vp, but within a pikes length, of the artillery, first of the one, and afterwards of the other, which two Forts he supposeth will be a sufficient guard, both

The conclusion

both to the Empire of *Inga*, and to one hundred other seuerall Kingdomes, all lying within the great Riuer of *Orenoque*, euen to the Citty of *Quito* in *Peru*.

Of this Empire if it shall please God to make the King our Maister Soueraigne, what honor and reward it will bring him and his Subiects may easily bee coniectured by what is before written; and since it is or may bee vndertaken by his owne vassaile, and one who is bound in extraordinary bonde more then euery common Subiect, to spend the vttermost of his life in the same, no doubt but hee will effect it with that wisedome, diligence, and care which shall bee sutable to the greatnes of the action, and the trust reposed, being thus far forth further encouraged by *Anthonio Berreo* the Spaniard, who in great earnestnes, and vpon his Soules health protested, that hee had seene amongst diuers most antient Propheſies in *Peru* (at such time as that Empire was reduced to the Spanish obedience) one that affirmed, that from *Inglatierra* (which is to say, England) those *Ingas* should bee againe in time to come restored and deliuered from the seruitude of the former Conquerors, and this hee auowed to haue seene in diuers of their most principall and chiefest Temples, preserued with great reuerence and care, and till this day beleeued of all the Indians: Now an entrance in former yeares our Generall did make, as you haue read, with that successe that not any before or since hath euer equalled

A strange Propheſie.

quelled & displanted the first garrisons, if then now he succeed and haue fortune answerable to his rare wisedome, industry and direction, whether it bee in this or any other to himselfe onely concealed, there is no doubt but (God assisting) hee will with such honor and high thoughts, passe and go thorow the same, that his nation shall haue praise, his friendes comfort, and himselfe the true aduancement of his merits.

But to giue you a little tast of what hath succeeded in our present Iourney, you shall vnderstand that we departed from *Plimouth* to *Corke* in Ireland, where after some refreshment wee set saile out of the riuer of *Corke*, and thence sailed more then three Moneths before we came to the Coast of *Guiana*, which albeit generally it bee euer run in seauen or eight weekes, yet were the windes so strangely crosse vnto vs, (a thing seldome seene in that passage) that in lesse time we could not effect our purpose: So that vpon the seauenth day of Nouember last past, 1617. wee discouered the Coast of *Guiana*, during which time of our being at Sea, we had a great visitation of Sickenesse, so that many were sicke, and some are dead, amongst which, the most eminent persons that dyed were these. Captaine *Iohn Pygot* our Lieftenant Generall, worthy Captaine *Hastings*, my Lord of *Huntingtons* brother, a Gentleman of so much forward hope, and goodnes, that he was couered with many teares, and much mourning; also there died Maister *Talbot* Scholler, which hath been long im-

ployed by our Generall; M. *Newball*, the maister Chirurgeon of our Generalls Ship, and others, with which I will not trouble your eares.

Vpon the discouering of the Coast, we came into the faire Riuer of *Caiana*, being (as it appeareth to me) a branch of *Oerenoque*, where my Lord, our Generall cast Anchor, and doth purpose to refresh his sick men, and to take in fresh water and other necessary prouisions, of which that Coast aboundeth, and so to proceed in his enterprise which God in his mercy prosper, for our hopes euery day grow stronger and stronger. This part of *Guiana* in which we now are, is to me a very Paradise, and so excellent in all perfections and beauties, that Nature seemes only here to haue her Temple; we haue euen now (being the Month of Nouember) a much more delicate Sommer, then is in England at Mid-sommer, the Sun and Ayre so wholsome & pleasant without offence or scorching, the trees & ground so brauely flourishing, and euery thing in Generall so absolute and full of fruitfull promise, that more cannot be by man desired: for mine own part I dare assure you, that in my life time I neuer saw or tasted more strange, more delicate, & more pleasant fruits, then heere we may continually gather in most infinite aboundance, being besides so wondrous wholsome and vnoffensiue, that I haue not heard any complaine either of surfet, or other accidentall sickner, as wormes, fluxes & such like, which commonly follow the much eating of sweet and pleasant fruit. To enter into a Description of

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the beautifull prospect of this Country which wee now see, although it be but the out-borders and skirts of the Empire, so neare a neighbour to the maine Ocean, that in reason it should promise the least fertilitie; yet I say againe, to describe the goodlinesse thereof, the bravery of the Hils, and comlinesse of the vallies, both shadowed and adorned with goodly tall green trees; the pleasantnesse and coolnesse of the Riuers which runne and mixe themselues in the most conuenientest places, plentifully stored with fish of seuerall natures; the variety of rare coloured Birds which flie vp and down in euery place about vs, no colour almost vnder the Sun but being reuealed in their feathers: were to draw a Landskip of that excellent perfection, which no Art could better, hardly imitate. For truely hitherto to mine eye this Country hath appeared a very earthly Paradise, and therefore doubtlesse is full of strong promises, that our attemptings cannot returne without much honour and reward, a rent hopefully due to euery such noble action. But since it yet resteth in hope, I will leaue it to the will and direction of the great GOD of Heauen: To whose protection I refer you, with this assurance, that as our successe shall happen, and the action either decrease or diminish, so you shall by writing more amply vnderstand thereof.

From the Riuer of *Caliana* on the Coast of *Guiana*, this seauenteenth of *November*. 1617.

R. M.

FINIS.

A View and Survey of such Ships as were in the River of *Thames*, ready to goe to Sea, under the command of Sr. *Walter Raulegh* Knight, and of their names, burthen, and number of men, taken by certaine Gentlemen appointed thereunto by the Right Honourable *Charles* Earle of *Nottingham*, Lord high Admirall of England, the 13. of March 1616.

THE *Destiny of London*, of the burthen of 440. Tons, whereof Sir *Walter Raulegh* goeth Generall, *Walter Raulegh* the younger Captaine, *Robert Barwicke* Master, 200. men, whereof 100. Saylers, 40. Water-men, 80. Gentlemen, the rest Seruants and Labourers, 36. pieces of Ordnance.

The Starre, alias *The Isle of London*, of the burthen of 240. Tons, *John Pennington* Captaine, *George Chrisopher* Master, 80. men, one Gentleman and no more, 18. pieces of Ordnance.

The Encounter of London, of the burthen of 160. Tons, *Edward Hastings* Captaine, *Thomas Pye* Master, 12 pieces of Ordnance.

The John and Francis, alias *The Thunder*, of the burthen of 150. Tonnes. Sir *Warham Sentleger* Knight Captaine, *William Gurdon* Master. 60. Souldiers, 10. Land-men, 6 Gentlemen. 20. pieces of Ordnance.

The flying Iohn of London, of the burthen of 120. Tons, *John Chidley* Captaine, *William Thorne* Master, 25. men, 14. pieces of Ordnance.

The Husband, alias *The Southampton*, of the burthen of 80. Tonnes, *John Bayley* Captaine, *Philip Fabian* Master, 25. Mariners, 2. Gentlemen, 6 pieces of Ordnance.

A Pinnace called *The Page*, of 25. Tonnes, *James Barker* Captaine, *Stephen Selby* Master, 8. Saylers, three Roberts of brasse.

FINIS.

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